

PAST SPACE POSTURE

Headquarters Building

A major impact upon the intended space occupancy was the creation of a new Agency directorate, the DDS&T. In its embryonic stages, the new directorate was housed adequately with slight modifications and minor allocations of space. As it proceeded to staff its functions, it began to grow in people, space, and technical requirements. The accelerated growth of the directorate resulted in the creation of major Office level components and the immediate need of a major computer center. Such priority and timely needs in an environment of limited space availability in Headquarters Building resulted in the displacement and relocation of other Agency components to external buildings.

The growing trends and advances in the state of the art of electronic data processing (EDP) perpetuated a major transition from _____ data processing (ADP) to EDP during this time period. An Office of Computer Services (OCS) computer center was constructed for DDS&T and later was expanded to more than double its size. The DDO Walnut computer center was supplemented by an expansion of three times its size. New computer

centers were constructed for Central Reference Service (CRS), DDI; Office of Communications (OC), DDA; Office of Finance (OF), DDA; Office of Research and Development (ORD), DDS&T; Office of Special Activities (OSA), DDS&T; and Office of Electronic Intelligence (OEL), DD&ST. Large sums of money were expended, and space was provided to install reliable and redundant utilities life support systems which were designed to ensure uninterrupted functioning of these critical environmentally sensitive equipment areas.

The continuing growth of DDS&T in both people and technical space requirements surpassed the ability of other Agency components to relocate from Headquarters Building. Accordingly, several DDS&T components were relocated to external facilities as will be described in the following discussion on the subject of "Past External Facilities Space Posture." These organizational expansions began to impose more dense space utilization upon components preferring to remain in Headquarters Building for operational reasons. Such saturated space conditions eliminated the existence of highly desired "staging areas" which were unassigned areas and most beneficial as interim holding areas during modifications of space and chain reaction component space relocations. During this period, the

most simple of moves involving several components became a most difficult task involving extraordinary coordination gyrations, unique timing considerations, and abnormal working conditions for personnel and workmen.

External Buildings

The fragmented location of Agency components in external facilities and the inherent inefficiencies experienced led to continuing desires and efforts for downtown consolidation. Federal Planning Commissions and the District government indicated desires for the Agency to vacate downtown temporary structures in order to revert the monument grounds to their original parkland use, and to provide the necessary land for proposed new roadway systems. Increasing overflow relocation requirements from Headquarters Building became an additional factor influencing the need for more space and external facilities consolidation.

Through a period of several years, consolidation was achieved in the Rosslyn area in Magazine, Key and Ames Buildings. The permanent structures of 2430 E Street were retained, and the subsequent consolidation of OTR/DDA was accomplished in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Fairfax, Virginia. The Office of Research and Development (ORD)/DDS&T was relocated from Headquarters

Building to Ames Building and was provided with a large computer center complex. The Office of Special Activities (OSA/DDS&T) was relocated to the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Fairfax County, Virginia, and was also provided with a computer center and a communications center complex.